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American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI DONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

VI. II.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. JANUARY 6, 1841.

No. 33

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANBORN, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

THE NEW YEAR.

May it bring health and happiness, and as far as these may be promoted by it, wealth; to our patrons and readers in all parts of the union. Every one, even the most listless of the human race, experiences some emotion at the thought that one year more of his existence in this life, has been swallowed up in the abyss of time past,—and that he is brought that much nearer to the goal to which we are all advancing.—Suppose it were possible, who would dare lift the curtain to contemplate what even another year may bring forth? Happy and enviable the temperament of him who does not feel that shadows, clouds and darkness hang upon it. All we can say even to the most sanguine of our patrons, is, that we sincerely hope the brightest visions of their imagination may be realised.—May children fulfil the hopes of their parents, and husbands even more than fulfil their nuptial engagements and all the promises of the honey-moon! May the garner of the farmer be full to overflowing, and the tiers in the tobacco-house of the planter break down with the weight of their burden until the products of both can reach a profitable market,—and when they do, may the first proceeds be invested in good and instructive books, that thus the seeds of knowledge and of virtue may be sown in the minds and hearts of the rising agricultural generation, and to that end, may all become paying subscribers to the AMERICAN FARMER, for to that end shall it be faithfully dedicated. Once more, and with all our heart, a happy new year to all our fast friends, and "the de'il shake off the loose ones!"

THOUGHTS ON THE REARING AND ENDOWMENT OF CHILDREN—in the Country.

However lamentable if not numerous, are the exceptions, we must yet admit, that as a general rule, every man is the best judge of his own affairs; and so universal is said to be the *philoprogenitive bump*, that few farmers are supposed to need, or will brook instruction, as to the treatment of their own children,—hence it is not without imminent hazard of being deemed officious, that any man may venture to give a hint, in matters where the instinct of natural solicitude may be supposed to offer the surest guarantee that *all will be done for the best!* Yet who that has an ear to hear, and an eye to see, has not witnessed the ruin of many a young man, sometimes by overweening paternal tenderness; sometimes by ill judged and cruel harshness; by perversion of his natural abilities to objects ill suited to his genius; and often times by failing to offer him pecuniary assistance at that critical moment in the tide of most young men's affairs, which, "taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

It is not proposed here, to enter upon any general dissertation on the hackney'd theme of paternal vigilance over the education and morals of our own offspring; but merely to call attention to a few mistakes, as we deem them, in the management and habits of parents who reside on their estates in the country—and who have children to prepare for and start on the rough and thorny journey of life.

One of these mistakes in our judgment is the almost universal inclination to press their sons into the already crowded ranks of what are called, *par excellence*, the *learned professions*; and when they cannot eke out, or will not spare the means to do that, still the practice is to place them in almost any occupation in the large cities. Another gross error as it seems to us, consists in parents who have it in their power to give them, at once, something to make a start in life, retaining them too long in a state of abject dependence.

Those who are so prone to send their sons into towns, to learn any sort of business, and run all sorts of risk, merely as it would seem to get rid, for the moment, of the expense of maintaining them, and the trouble of supervision, might read again with advantage the fable of "the *Town Mouse and the Country Mouse*."—It teaches the moral that the plainest fare, with the health, quiet and security of rural life and occupations, is preferable to all the pomp and luxury and ostentatious hospitality of the city. But the bitter personal animosities and heart burnings of close rivalry in trade,—the disgusting satiety that follows the rich man's debaucheries—the keen anguish inflicted by sudden reverses in commerce,

"—more unsteady than the Southern gale!"—

the base infidelity and ingratitude of sun-shine friends, that sharpen the sting of adversity, to say nothing of the ever present temptations, to find relief in the dice-box and the bowl;—these are the realities of a town life and its pursuits, that rarely enter into the simple imagination of the farmer. In his own conduct towards his children, too often he betrays forgetfulness of that first, most beautiful, and all sufficient prayer, which every good mother teaches her infant, with uplifted hands to prefer to the great Father over all—"Lead us not into temptation."

As for the preference so universally awarded to the *learned professions*, the honour of membership has been so cheapened by the easiness of access, that, as with a vitiated currency, it requires now-a-days the sagacity and experience of a Wall-street broker to calculate it down to intrinsic value. And then, in regard to the endowment of sons and daughters, how much better would it be, if farmers who have large estates, instead of driving their sons to unmanly or subordinate employments, would at once portion off a corner of a large plantation, were it only one hundred acres—and thus endow them with the sense, the pride, and the enjoyment of independence. An hundred acres in thrifty New England, is considered a large farm.—On these a man will well educate and rear a large family of sons and daughters, and it is only when he cannot give, or help them to buy, even less than that number, that they leave his paternal roof, to follow in the wake of swarms that have preceded them,

to build their log-cabin in the West, and in it, and from it, to rise to fortune and the highest honours of the republic. May not a young man's industry and enterprise be better tested on an hundred, than on a thousand acres? But with us in the South, the idea is, that it is not worth while to give a son any thing, until you can give him an estate of some three or four hundred acres at least, with houses, stock, implements and all its appointments complete. And, alas! too many fathers even go on accumulating one estate after another on the vulgar and antisocial maxim,—"get all you can, and hold on to *all* you get!" keeping their sons and sons-in-law in a state of servile dependence, destructive of all manly dignity of character, as it is incompatible with that true affection, which to be sound, sincere, and above all suspicion, requires an approach to something like equality of circumstance and condition. Let him then give at once, a part of that which he cannot take with him to the grave, and realise while he lives, the satisfaction of associating with his sons and sons-in-law, like gentlemen on equal terms, and of seeing them and their families improving and drawing subsistence and pleasure, from that which, if it be not to him, absolute redundancy, may yet well be spared. By keeping his offspring waiting for his shoes, he often drives them to despair, dissipation, and ruin,—or to seek their livelihood in some distant region, beyond the reach of that most endearing of all human associations—that of parents and children—with a single exception, which, to all good husband-men we need not specify.

It is related of Mr. Astor, of New York, the wealthiest individual in America, and who has too, the honour of being the fabricator of his own fortune, that on a neighbour one day remarking to him how perfectly happy he should be, if he only possessed a fortune equal to Mr. Astor's income for a year; Mr. A. replied—why, sir, have you not enough every day to eat and drink? Oh, certainly. And your clothes—they are quite as good as mine.—Yes, admitted the discontented man, I have quite enough of these. Then, said Mr. Astor, are you not as well off as I am, since I can only enjoy from mine, meat, drink and clothing; and none of it can I carry with me to the grave!

Why then drive on through life, devoured by an insatiable thirst for getting a *little more*, instead of dividing our ample stores with our children, or if we have none of these, then with some meritorious, faithful and congenial friends? The desire for accumulation up to the point of comfortable independence, is natural, honourable, and salutary.—But is there any association so loathsome as *opulence and avarice*?—Any character so wretched as that of an old man, of overgrown fortune, sitting like a spider in the middle of his far-extended web, gathering to himself all that comes within his reach—surfeiting in the midst of his abundant stores, yet denying the smallest portion of them to the calls, not only of charity and suffering want—but even to the fair and reasonable wants and demands of his own children?

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A number of the farmers and breeders in and near this city, are aware of the importance to our community of carrying

out the suggestions contained in our last week's paper, for the formation of a society for the furtherance of the objects therein set forth, and a call will shortly be made for a meeting to carry the same into effect.

LOUISIANA—Nearly every day's mail from the South and South West, brings us evidences of the increasing spirit which the planters of those regions are evincing, in reorganizing their system of husbandry—since the storm of politics has subsided, this is particularly observable—and it is gratifying to find that instead of continuing to give all their force and means to raising of cotton, for which they can only obtain 8 or 9 cents a pound, while they are paying a dollar a bushel for corn, and in the same ratio for other necessities, they begin to find that it is more advantageous to diversify their products, and by thus raising within themselves the means of their own support, secure thereby an independence from the fluctuations which are continually occurring in their great staple, sometimes from the state of trade in Europe, and frequently from the shortness of their crops.—We noticed in our last an extract from the message of the Governor of Alabama, calling upon the Legislature to devise some means by which the planters of that State shall be preserved from ruin in consequence of this latter cause; and we do hope the sad experience they now have, will induce them to make such provision for the future, as to relieve them from so humiliating a position. It is really astonishing that such a blind policy has been so long pursued by them—and there is every inducement now to provoke them to turn their attention so far to other objects of culture, that they may not be entirely at the mercy of creditors for the very necessities of life, whenever any untoward circumstance comes across their great staple.—We rejoice to see these views are being carried out by many of the planters of these regions, and the orders constantly receiving by the publisher of the "Farmer," for the selection of improved breeds of cattle, hogs, &c., as also for the various kinds of seed and implements of husbandry suitable to their circumstances, are evidences that the work of regeneration is going on.

We were led to these remarks by the reception of a letter from a gentleman of Opelousas, La., requesting the "Farmer" to be forwarded to him and a friend, and making inquiries relative to the various kinds of cattle and hogs, preparatory to ordering the same, from which we make the following extract, which will surprise some of our readers, as it did us, to learn that such extensive herds of worthless animals are to be found in our country; and shews the necessity of an improvement by crossing with blooded stock:

"Relative to cattle, our object is to procure the best possible milk breed. Opelousas, (to use a familiar phrase,) is the greatest 'cow country' in the Union; and among you, where a hundred head of cattle is considered a large stock, one's veracity would be in much danger, were I to tell of a single man's branding as many as 1500, 2000, and in some instances, 3000 calves a year. But our cows are almost worthless milkers, and our cattle generally want body, and compactness of form. Please then inform me what is the best milk breed you have, and what are the peculiar or characteristic qualities of the Berkshire, Lancashire, Woburn, Irish and Neapolitan hogs—as from the description you shall give, we will be enabled to select that which will best suit us."

RAPID GROWTH.—We procured some five months since, for Mr. Gorsuch, of Hereford, Baltimore County, a pair of black Berkshires, then about two months old, and we had an opportunity a few days since of seeing the boar, and was astonished to witness his rapid growth.—He is now seven months old—his weight on the 3d December was 130 lbs.; on the 25th he was weighed again, when he had gained more than 20 lbs. in 22 days, during which time he was actively employed at service, preparatory to being sent away. Mr. Gorsuch and brother have made

a selection of very superior animals, from which they will be able to supply their neighbors and others. We are glad to see so good a spirit being manifested in that section of the county in which they reside, and they will no doubt be amply rewarded for their enterprise and skill.—See advertisement.

Other gentlemen in the vicinity of the city have also made large additions to their stock, which we shall hereafter take occasion to notice more particularly—and as soon as a society shall be formed (which is now in progress,) we shall probably be able to make an Exhibition in the Hog-way at least, not to be surpassed by any other section of the Union, for variety of breeds and superior animals.

We witnessed a day or two since, a barrow two years old, of the Bedford and Byfield breed of hogs, which surpassed any thing of the kind which has ever come under our observation. In the heat of the past summer he was taken off of his feed, for fear of suffocation—at that time he weighed about 900 lbs. A gentleman to whom he formerly belonged, accompanied us, and according to his judgment, such has been his increase, that he thinks he will now weigh about 1300 pounds! This will seem almost incredible, and we could form no idea of his monstrous dimensions, had we not have had ocular demonstration. There is a gentleman in the vicinity of this city, who has a sister to this animal, and has promised to have a drawing taken of her, from which we shall have a cut prepared for the Farmer. The owner of this barrow, has more than once been offered \$150 for him, and \$175 was the day before tendered and refused.—He contemplates slaughtering him in the spring.—In the meantime, any of our friends visiting the city, curious in such matters, will be gratified as we were at the sight of the monster.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—Few things betray more unequivocally, the weakness of a cause, than any *impatience of discussion*, indicated by its advocates. We should consider ourselves derelict to truth, as well as to those whose interests we desire to defend, were we to limit the discussion of the tobacco question, to the admission or presentation of *one-sided views of it*.

However much the planter may be impressed with the injustice and injurious effects of the high duties imposed on the product of his industry abroad; and however strongly he may be persuaded that a great reduction of that duty would lead to a great increase of demand and consumption, and be in itself, but a fair reciprocation of our liberal policy in regard to the products and manufactures of foreign governments; yet we are quite sure that, with ourselves, the planters generally desire to eschew all prejudice and all pre-conceived opinions, that may embarrass or interfere with a *true understanding of the question*.

Much as has been the light reflected on this subject already, by the discussions and documents which have resulted from comparatively recent inquiries, and we may now add, some excitement in regard to it, it ought to be remembered by every candid investigator, that the members of Conventions representing that interest have been, for the most part sent there, from confidence in their zeal and abilities to maintain particular views, in which they were known to concur with their constituents. So true is this, that in the late Convention at Washington, Mr. Jameson, of Missouri, in the fullness of an honest zeal, remarked that any man present who was not favorable to the views of the Convention, was a traitor, *quo ad* this great interest, and ought not to be there. We mention it merely to shew that it is well to keep our minds open to the light of truth, wherever it may lead. The Editors of the Richmond Whig, who wield a ready and a polished pen, have lately promulgated the views of correspondents, with much appearance of having adopted them,

which, as will be seen, by the following extract, are diametrically *antipodistical* to those which have been so decisively and unanimously promulgated by the Tobacco Convention.

In some observations preliminary to the insertion of the letter to Mr. RIVES, the Editors of the Whig, remark—

"Thus for example various articles of importation upon which the duties have been taken off by the Tariff compromise, are higher, being duty free, than when burdened with a heavy import."

Now this is exactly what the planter anticipates—that were the duties taken off tobacco in France for example, or established at a rate in reciprocity with our low duties on French productions and manufactures, that the article would rise in the French market—and then, add these respectable Editors, what seems to us to be a *non sequitur*, though there is force in the argument itself—

"Thus too Holland and Belgium levy lower rates on our tobacco, than other countries in Europe, and it is there where the smallest quantities are now taken, and they of the most inferior qualities."

With exemplary candor, the Editors go on to say—

"We express no opinion, for we feel ourselves incompetent to decide, where Doctors disagree—Our business is, if possible, to suggest doubts and to invite inquiry."

Yet do they significantly allude to the fable of the goose and the golden egg. One purpose at least, not without its use, will be answered by calling attention to the, something more than doubts, of a press like the Richmond Whig, circulating in such numbers, through a great tobacco region. It will serve at least to admonish the advocates of restrictive or retaliatory measures, that *their work is far from being done*. The garrison cannot be considered as all awake and aroused to a common sense of danger, while an approved and sagacious sentinel on the watch tower, in his lonely round, still cries "all's well!" neither can the implements of defence, until further inspection, be pronounced altogether and beyond all doubt appropriate and of the best mettle, which an old warrior examines and looks on with suspicion.

It is to be remarked, *en passant*, that the distinguished statesman to whom the following letter is addressed, is he from whom emanated the first elaborate and strong, and as he had hoped successful resistance, to the change from the old system of *concours*, under which the French was supplied, to the one of monopoly by the Government; which is now complained of. In Mr. RIVES' letter to Baron de Montbel, dated 20th July, 1830, among other arguments and complaints, he says—

"In any event, it seems evident that the interests of French industry, in its relations with foreign trade, would be injuriously affected by the proposed change. Under the system of *concours*, a number of foreign merchants contributing to the supply of the regie, when they come to invest the proceeds of their sales in return cargoes, they support, by their competition, the price of the productions and manufactures of France, and by diffused and multiplied agencies, give, at the same time, increased employment to the merchants of France. A monopoly of the supply, granted to a single contractor, obviously excludes all these collateral advantages, while it is not perceived to present any advantage over the system of *concours*, in reference either to the quality or price of the supplies of foreign tobacco; the best security both for the quality and price of a commodity being generally found in a free competition of sellers. If abuses of any sort have occurred under the *concours*, they cannot be attributed, I presume, to the principle of the system, but must have arisen from delinquencies which the vigilance of the administration, under such regulations as the enlightened superintendence of your excellency should prescribe, would doubtless be adequate to correct."

On the 30th of the next month, however, the French Minister, Baron Louis, very coolly informed our Minister that the change in the system of supply, to the one now in use had been decided on, and notice given to the Trade in the Moniteur. And more recently, it has been extended to the year 1852!

In announcing this fact to the Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, under date 5th March last, says—

"I have nothing now to add, but that the measure is beyond the reach of ordinary diplomatic discussion, and that its solution must depend on the measures which the Executive and which Congress may see proper to adopt."—See Doc. No. 229, 26th Congress, 1st Session.

This document by the bye is we apprehend from some cause, of too limited circulation—All at least that have been printed should be distributed—It consists of numerous letters from our Ministers at all the courts of countries who are consumers of our tobacco.

We shall from time to time extract copiously from them, merely remarking now that it appears somewhat extraordinary that the President of the United States should have in no shape recommended the subject to the consideration of Congress, after having been so recently assured by our Minister in France, that the solution of the difficulties "must depend on the measures which the Executive and which Congress may see proper to adopt," unless it be that the President may be of opinion that we had "better let it be"—and that (which strange as it may seem, it is yet not improbable,) he and the Editors of the *Whig* for once agree, in thinking that to move in it at all, would be to "realize the fable of the goose that laid the golden egg." Well! human nature never appears to more advantage, or gentlemen more amiable, than when all antipathies are subdued by a common sentiment of patriotism and love of truth! On the other hand it is not easy to see what "measures" Mr. Cass could expect the Executive to "adopt" if it were not the act of recommending it to the especial attention of Congress. But to the letter, of which the *Whig* says—

"The following is the copy of a letter addressed, we understand, to Mr. Rives, by a very distinguished merchant, whose experience in the Tobacco trade has been so great as to entitle his opinions to the utmost deference."

Whatever may be thought of its positive and somewhat self-complacent tone, it is much better for the cultivators who have a more abiding, though it may be not a deeper or more immediate interest in the subject than the writer, that whatever is to be said, should come out—that it may be fairly met. We repeat our earnest wish that the speeches in the late Convention could be published.

"By the bye, speaking of Tobacco, have you observed of late *les demarches qu'un fait*, to get up conventions in regard to this branch of our exports? Governors, members of Congress, and Heaven knows who besides, discussing a matter and seeking legislative interference, in which, were they to succeed in carrying out their views, they would completely destroy what they profess to amend. I contend that, there is no interest of our country so well protected as is Tobacco, under the existing regulations of all the European Governments, with the exception of Prussia and such of the German Confederacies as have leagued with her in what she calls her *ligne des Donanes*. What more should we desire of the Governments of Europe than to prohibit the culture and give us the exclusive supply of an article that no other country produces? Suppose we could get our grain trade on that footing, do you suppose that any one but a madman would seek to change it? All the great Tobacco consuming countries of Europe offer us this advantage—in the present state of things, England prohibits the culture, entirely, and so does Spain and all of Italy,—and in France the culture is surrounded with so many annoyances and the prices fixed upon by the Regie for their own growth is now so low that these causes are gradually, but steadily producing the abolition of the culture. They have on the other side of the water as deep an interest as we on this, not to allow the excess of imposition to interfere with the use of it—for as revenue is their object, they seek so to graduate the scale as to give every development possible to the consumption. Suppose the Americans accomplish the object they wish, (a total abolition of all duties,) what would be the consequence? Why, simply this,—that all revenue ceasing, all the Governments of Europe would at once withdraw all restrictions and prohibitions on the culture; and as it is certain to any

one conversant with Europe, that their climates and soil can produce Tobacco most advantageously, we should soon see the culture extended to the full extent of their wants, and America would be left alone to consume, herself, her whole production; and with a consumption of about 30,000 hhds., and a produce of 120 to 150,000 hhds., I should like to know, upon the principle of supply and demand, what would become of our Tobacco planters? That I do not exaggerate the capabilities of Europe to produce this crop, we have had a striking example in the last four years in Britain. It was found, in Ireland, not more than ten years since, that the act of Parliament passed after our Revolutionary War, prohibiting the culture, did not extend to that country; upon the knowledge of the fact the culture commenced, and in a few years was carried to such an extent as materially to affect the revenue derived from that subject, and which produced the act of parliament passed but a few years since, to extend the prohibition in that country, which I should consider the most ungenial of perhaps all Europe to the culture of a crop that delights in the rays of the sun. The countries of Europe in which there are no restrictions on the growth, as Belgium, Holland and Hungary, are exporters of tobacco, and competitors with us, and in those countries the American tobacco can scarcely find a market, and it has been but a few months since that the Regie of France have made a contract to receive several millions of kilograms of Hungarian tobacco, besides annual contracts for Dutch tobacco. Surely with these facts staring these gentlemen in the face, they will not seek to throw open upon us the flood-gates of European production, and destroy the enviable position which our Tobacco planters now enjoy over every other agricultural interest of this country; and if they would look at the successful efforts made to extend the culture, they would not be considered such victims to European injustice.

I have entered more fully in allusion to this subject than I had intended, knowing that your relations as a public man place you more frequently in contact with these gentlemen than myself, and that your more happy exposition of the matter might convince them that they are doing evil and not good."

We append to this an interesting letter from Mr. Dallas, then our Minister to St. Petersburg. Every view of the subject serves in all its phases, to augment its importance in the eyes of the contemplator, and one cannot but wonder that a national concern of so much magnitude, should have until lately, attracted so little of the attention of Congress, and have been without a single special organ or advocate! The fact is that from the singleness and tangibility, if we may so say, of Executive power and patronage; and the office hunting propensity of our people, the far more important and respectable office and duties of the legislator, has sunk into insignificance in the public esteem. While the time of our Executive is too much engrossed, by importunate solicitations for place, the *Lawgiver*, on whose measures a free people should almost altogether rely, is rarely quickened to a sense of the high functions of his position, or made to feel proud of the overbearing power of his acts, on the "life, liberty and property" of the citizen, in all free Republics.

AMERICAN LEGATION,

St. Petersburg, Oct. 6, 1837.

SIR: * * * My attention has, for some weeks, been given to inquiries respecting the trade, manufacture, and consumption of tobacco in this country. Your despatch No. 2 presses this as a duty, not to be omitted.—But I have been made practically sensible of the utter inutility of attempting here to obtain precise and extensive information on any statistical or political subject. Imperfect as are the lights I have yet obtained, the probability that this despatch will reach you at the opening of Congress, and that some of the members may take special interest in the matter, induces me to make the following brief suggestions:

1. The consumption of tobacco, the use of which was once capitally punished, has been on the rapid increase ever since the French invasion of 1812. Smoking and snuffing are becoming very general, and will soon be deemed universal—chewing is unknown.

2. The chief descriptions of tobacco are, the American,

the Turkish, and the native Russian. The American is held in highest esteem, is most powerful; commands the best price, and is used principally in the shape of segars and snuff. The Turkish is mild and fragrant, and invokes the employment of pipes. The Russian is poor stuff in every respect.

Our tobacco reaches Russia, at St. Petersburg, chiefly through circuitous, protracted and expensive voyages, and very partially by direct trade. It has not penetrated, as yet, far and diffusely in the interior. The Turkish comes in great quantities overland and up the rivers. It is not furnished, however, in adequate supplies, and is adulterated, by mixture with the Russian product, and by all modes of villainous composition. Could we send enough, and, by sending it directly and subject to reduced duties, could it be sold somewhat cheaper, American tobacco would rapidly expel the Turkish, and extinguish the growth of Russian. I cannot procure even an approximation to the quantity of the article consumed; but I should doubt, considering the vast extent of this empire, and the alleged rapidity with which the consumption spreads and increases, whether we could, after providing for our own wants, ever send a quantity equal to the demand.

The Russian plant is cultivated principally in the governments or districts of Saratoff, Poltawa, Ostregofsky, and Chemigoff; and it yields annually about a million of poods, or thirty-six millions of pounds. Its ordinary price is, say seven or eight roubles per pood, while that of American tobacco is forty or fifty.

3. After carefully examining the lists of imports into St. Petersburg only, and obtaining through official agents, in advance, authentic information as to the present quantity of our tobacco brought to this port for consumption in Russia, [it is found the amount] is annually and steadily augmenting. Taking the last five years—from 1833 to 1837, both inclusive—and the conclusion is necessary.

Thus, in 1833 - - - 1,798,020 pounds.

1834 - - - 2,245,752 do

1835 - - - 2,328,408 do

1836 - - - 2,849,544 do

To Sept. 5, 1837 - - - 2,303,820 do

I cannot yet conjecture how far the progress of imports at St. Petersburg affords a standard of estimates as to the total imports of American tobacco. I hope before long to possess more data. But, if the general result be proportionate to that obvious here, the interest is one toward which, it would seem to me, our attention cannot be too steadily and vigorously directed. Two ends recommend themselves for attainment: a change in the course of the trade, and a diminution in the Russian impost.

The trade would certainly be more economical, reach more speedily its just enlargement, and consequently be greatly more profitable, if it were, by some means, changed from a circuitous to a direct one. During the current season, but one shipment, and that a comparatively small one, came straight from the United States. The rest were, twenty from Bremen, nine from Amsterdam, five from Lubeck, four from Hamburg, and one or two from each of the following ports: Havre, Rouen, Rotterdam, and Hiusburg.

The amount of the duty imposed conforms to the protective policy so firmly rooted in Russia, and may also, in some degree spring out of the covert relations with Turkey. The mass of the peasantry can never indulge in our tobacco, while it continues at the rate fixed in the tariff of 1834; and they, therefore, are the home market, reserved to smoke and snuff the domestic weed in order to encourage and sustain the miserable plantations of Saratoff, Poltawa, &c. No doubt it would be extremely difficult to persuade the Imperial Government to relax its discouraging, if not excluding severity on our production; but is it not worth a trial? and have we not in the details of our commercial intercourse with this country, ample and impressive means? I have estimated the quantity and value of the six principal Russian commodities, exported from St. Petersburg alone to the United States, during a period of four years, from 1833 to 1836, both inclusive, and the result proves that, if we choose to be vigorous by regulation, we have it in our power to compel reciprocity. During the period mentioned, there were taken to our country, through this single custom-house, of sail-cloth, three-fourths of the whole export; of Raven's ducks five-eighths of the whole export; of flems, seven-eighths of the whole export; of broad diaper, twenty-seven thirtieths of the whole export; of crash, four-ninths of the whole ex-

port; and of bar iron, five-ninths of the whole export—at an aggregate cost of nearly eight millions of dollars, or, annually, two millions. The touch of a tariff on these articles on our side of the water, or even an intimation legislatively that such a movement might be made, would have no slight tendency to loosen the fetters of our tobacco.

I remain, sir, very truly, your friend and servant,
G. M. DALLAS.
Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Since the above was written, the National Intelligencer has given the speeches of Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Triplet. As every country gentleman is, or ought to be a reader of that truly National journal, there is the less necessity for the appearance of these speeches in the Farmer, even if their length did not preclude their appearance in a paper of its limited dimensions. The importance of the subject however requires that we should give one of them, and that courtesy in which no one can excel our own Representative, requires that we give preference to the "stranger within our gates." So we shall take room for the speech of Mr. Triplet. The reader who may not be immediately interested in the growth and trade of tobacco, will yet be well repaid by the information which this excellent speech imparts on a subject of much importance as connected with the wealth of the nation.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Mobile Commercial Register, publishes a letter from Greensboro, under date of the 15th ult., which says: "We had a meeting yesterday, and ascertained from 76 plantations, taken promiscuously, as their owners came to town, from the counties of Greene, Marengo, and Perry, that their 76 plantations made last year upwards of 17,000 bales of cotton, and this year a little more than 8000—not quite half so much as last year, and not as much as in 1838. I think the whole crop will be less than that of 1838."

THE SUGAR CROPS.—It is established beyond a doubt that the crop of sugar now gathering, will be fully twenty-five per cent. short of the last season's yield. What we here state is no "crop-croaking."—It is the result of information derived from the most authentic sources.

In view of this short-coming of the sugar crop, it is asked what is to be done to meet the demand for home consumption, for the whole product of Louisiana sugar will not go much beyond 65,000 hhds. and the West will very nearly require that quantity to supply its wants.

To arrive at a correct conclusion upon the subject, we must look abroad and see whether the deficiency can be met by the foreign article.

Unfortunately, no better prospect meets our eye in that quarter. Our advices teach us that the crop of Cuba is not equal to the average product of past years, that Porto Rico has not made one fourth of its usual product; that the yield of Jamaica is so small as not to affect the market; that, throughout all the island there is a falling off equal to nearly thirty per cent. on the production of ordinary years. Add to this—the stock on hand in England, at the last dates, was extremely light, and in the continental towns the same scarcity prevailed. The East India sugars have not received any new impulse, and a further supply from that part of the world, beyond what now comes from it, cannot be expected.

From all these things it is plain that the prices of sugar in America must rule high, and so convinced are many planters of this consequence, that they are resolved not to sell short of nine cents for a prime article, which now is held at six and a half.

It will be observed that the exports of sugar from this port since the first of October, are reported by Raynal to be 7669 hhds. against 3671 same time last season. Most of this exportation has gone northward, showing plainly that dealers in the article anticipated a short supply, from their knowledge of the deficiencies in the islands.

From all the data, therefore, before us, we cannot resist the conviction that prices will rule very high before the winter is over.—N. O. Adv.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.—Of all the instances of sensibility in plants, the most remarkable is that of the Venus's fly-trap. It has a large dilated foot-stalk and leaf formed of two lobes fixed by a middle rib, with some thorny pro-

cesses or protuberances, an arrangement to give it irritability. Nature provides a honey-like secretion which attracts the flies and insects to feed upon, and by stepping on them the leaves close, and the insect is entrapped. Mr. Knight first ascertained that this plant could be fed on filaments of raw beef, but the general complaints is that it will not live long in this country, from the want of a supply of its proper food. The lecturer was the first to discover that the sensibility resided in the thorns, and not in the middle rib, where it was formerly supposed to belong. After flies, or any other insects are entrapped, the leaves remain closed for several days, when the insect may be seen struggling within. The process will go on till both lobes of the leaf are collapsed and straight, and the teeth locked, until, at last, it will re-open, when the insect will be seen crushed, every particle of fluid being absorbed, so that the fly may be blown out at almost the first breath of wind. There is another plant allied to it in geographical distribution, which, when kept in a green-house, entraps beetles, flies, and other insects. At the bottom of the flower is a saccharine liquid, to which the insect goes, but cannot return, as he is arrested by what are not inaptly compared to the files of bayonets. The lecturer made a series of experiments on these plants, which had been in his possession for upwards of twelve years, by feeding them with filaments of beef and mutton, and they were at last merely destroyed by accident. Another plant, a native of our own county, the *Drosera rotundifolia*, or sundew of our marshes, possesses apparatus of an analogous organic character, bearing a viscid fluid and a multitude of hairs, which have the effect of catching insects, whereon to feed the plant.—Professor Johnson's Lecture.

The following advantages among others Dr. Brewster mentioned as having resulted from the establishment of the British Board of Agriculture. May not the same advantages result to this region from The Union Agricultural Society? It is what the friends of the enterprise have anticipated, and if the farmers only to take hold of it, the expectations of even the most sanguine will be realised.

"Two advantages among many may be mentioned: 1st. A great number of new men were brought forward by the board, whose names would probably otherwise never have been heard of; and those being chiefly practical people, who were professionally concerned in farm management, agriculture, by their endeavors, was rescued from the hands of theorists, and a revolution of no small amount. 2dly. Before the board was instituted, the bond of connection among agriculturists was slender, and served few useful purposes. Each trusted to his own information, and knew little more about the practice of conterminous districts, than those of China, or the most distant country. The establishment of the board removed at once all these evils and difficulties. A common fortress, erected for the benefit of all agriculturists, and to which each might resort for advice and protection, was immediately recognized. It made farmers, who resided in the most distant quarters of the kingdom, acquainted with one another, and caused a rapid dissemination of knowledge among the whole profession. The art of agriculture was brought into fashion; old practices were amended; new ones introduced, and a degree of exertion manifested which had never before been exemplified in this island." *Illinois Union Agr.*

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old, practical, hard-working farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H. who commenced in the world as a day-laborer, and who, notwithstanding he has at various times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet:

"This man, when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay, and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible,

three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and, after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved."

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.
AN ESSAY

On making Compost heaps from liquids and other substances; written on the evidence of many years experience.—To which the prize of ten sovereigns was awarded.—By JAMES DIXON, Esq., Secretary to the Manchester Agricultural Society.

The force and power of an agriculturist to produce good crops mainly depends on the manures he can command; and how to derive the greatest possible benefits from his immediate resources is one of the most useful subjects that can engage his attention. The English Agricultural Society having offered a premium for the best mode of making compost heaps, I venture to forward the committee my ideas on this most important branch of rural management; and in doing this I shall state the course I have pursued in this particular for many years, and in which every additional experience inclines me not to make any systematic alteration.

My farm is a strong, retentive soil, on a substratum of ferruginous clay; and being many times disappointed in what I considered reasonable anticipations of good crops, I determined on a new system of manuring. Though quite satisfied of the expense which would necessarily be incurred by my plan, I still determined on its adoption. At the onset I effectually drained a considerable part of my farm. My next object was how to improve its texture at the least cost—(perhaps I may be allowed to state that my holding has always been at rack-rent;) for this purpose we carted great quantities of fine sawdust and peat earth or bog; we had so far to go for the latter, that two horses would fetch little more than three tons in one day—one horse would fetch three cart-loads of sawdust in the same time. Having brought great quantities of both peat and sawdust into my farm yard, I laid out for the bottom of a compost heap a space of considerable dimensions, and about three feet in depth; three-fourths of this bottom was peat, the rest sawdust; on this we conveyed daily the dung from the cattle sheds, the urine also is conducted through channels to wells for its reception,—one on each side of the compost heap;—common water is entirely prevented from mixing with it. Every second day the urine so collected is thrown over the whole mass with a scoop, and at the same time we regulate the accumulated dung. This being continued for a week, another layer, nine inches or a foot thick, of peat and sawdust (and frequently peat without sawdust) is wheeled on the accumulated heap. These matters are continually added to each other during winter, and in addition once in every week never less than 25 cwt., more frequently 50 cwt., of night-soil and urine; the latter are always laid next above the peat or bog earth, as we think it accelerates their decomposition. It is perhaps proper here to state that the peat is dug and exposed to the alternations of the weather for several months before it is brought to the heap for admixture; by this it loses much of its moisture. In some cases, peat contains acid or astringent

matters, which are injurious to useful vegetation. On this I have not tried any decided experiment, but am led to the supposition by frequently seeing stones, some in a partial state of decomposition, others wholly decomposed in bogs, and at the depth of several feet from the surface. Some years' experience has convinced me of the impropriety of using recently dug peat; proceeding in the manner I recommend, it is superior and more convenient on every account—much lighter to cart to the farm-yard or any other situation where it is wanted; and so convinced am I of its utility in composts of every description of soil, except that of its own character, that wherever it can be laid down on a farm at less than 4s. per ton, I should recommend to every agriculturist and horticulturist that can command it, even at the cost here stated, to give it a fair trial. So retentive and attractive of moisture is peat, that if liberally applied to any arid, sandy soil, that soil does not burn in a dry season, and it so much improves the texture and increases the produce of an obdurate clay soil, in other respects rightly cultivated, that actual experience alone can fairly determine its value.

For the conveyance of night-soil and urine, we have the largest and strongest casks, such as oils are imported in; the top of which is provided with a funnel to put the matters through, and the casks are fixed on wheels like those of a common dung-cart. For the convenience of emptying this carriage, the compost heaps are always lower at one end; the highest is where we discharge the contents, in order that they may in some degree spread themselves over the whole accumulation: the situation on which the wheels of these carriages stand while being discharged is raised considerably; this we find convenient, as the compost heap may be sloped six or seven feet high: low compost heaps, in my opinion, should be avoided. The plan here recommended I have carried on for some time. I find no difficulty in manuring my farm over once in two years; by this repetition I keep up the fertility of my land, and it never requires more than a moderate application of manure.

I am fully aware that there are many localities where neither peat nor night-soil can be readily obtained; but it is worth a farmer's while to go even more than twenty miles for the latter substance, provided he can have it without deterioration: the original cost is often trifling. On a farm where turnips or mangold are cultivated to some extent, the system here recommended will be almost incalculably advantageous; a single horse is sufficient for one carriage—mine hold upwards of a ton each; six tons of this manure in compost with peat, or, if that is not convenient, any other matters, such as ditch scourings, or high headlands which have been properly prepared and laid dry in a heap for some time, would be amply sufficient for an acre of turnips or mangold. This manure is by far the most invigorating of any I have ever yet tried; bones in any state will bear no comparison with it for any crop; but it must be remembered that I write on the supposition that it has not been reduced in strength before it is fetched.

Convenience frequently suggests that compost heaps should be raised on different parts of a farm; but, unless in particular instances, it is well to have them in the yard: in the farm-yard, all the urine from the cattle stalls may be employed with the greatest economy; and be it remarked that the urine from animals, in given weights, is more powerful than their solid excrements.* How important then must it be to the farmer to make the most careful use of this liquid. It is sometimes carted on the land, but that practice will not bear a comparison with making it into composts in the manner here recommended. Great waste is often made in putrescent manures after they are carted on the land; instead of being immediately covered or incorporated with the soil, we not unfrequently see them exposed for days together in the hot rays of a scorching sun, or to the injurious influences of a dry wind. I have before stated that compost heaps should on many considerations be raised in the farm-yard; still circumstances are frequently such that it is more proper to make them at some distance in the fields. If a headland becomes too high by frequent ploughings or working of the land, in that case it should be ploughed at the time when clover or mixed grass seeds are sown with a white crop, for instance, barley or oats, and clover for the year following: a headland might then be plough-

ed, and a number of cart-loads of some manure heaped from one end to the other. Immediately after this it should be trenched with the spade (or what is sometimes called digging,) and ridged high, in order that an action should take place between the soil and manure; by this means the mass would soon be in a condition for turning over, and any ditch scourings, or other matters which had not in the first instance been used, might now be added to the mixture. The heap should then be allowed to remain closed for a few weeks, then turned over again; at this turning, in all probability, the mass would be much reduced; if sufficiently reduced, raise the ridge of compost well on both sides, but, instead of its top being pointed, make a trench or cavity on the top from one end of the heap to the other. This cavity should be made tolerably retentive of moisture, which may be effected by treading with the feet; carriages of night-soil or urine from the cattle stalls may then be emptied into the trench, and the bulk of the heap would determine how many were required; this being done, a little earth should be thrown into the trench, and the heap allowed to remain in that state until the middle or latter end of autumn; it will then be ready for another turning; but at this time care must be taken to have the heap well made up at the sides and pointed at the top; in this situation rain will be thrown off, and the compost preserved dry until winter presents some favorable opportunity for laying it on the young clover, wheat, or for making any other use of it which may be required.

The beneficial effects of top-dressing young clovers or mixed grass seeds is scarcely ever regarded with due attention. By this help crops are not only much increased, even 30 or 50 per cent., but they are also ready for cutting much sooner, which in a backward spring gives the stock farmer inestimable advantages for sorting his cattle, and thereby raising manure at his pleasure. The full effects of this practice I first experienced in the dry season of 1826: I had some clovers which had been manured the previous winter; my land was soon covered with crop, and that so vigorous a one, that the hot weather did not overpower it. My cows that summer were tied up during the day-time, and in the night they were turned out into the pastures; most of the stock in my district were much distressed from over-heat as well as from being short of food for some weeks; milk yielded little butter, scarcely any for a time was offered in our large market town:—no doubt that year will be remembered by many gentlemen on the Agricultural Society's committee. I, however, was under no difficulties on account of the season: my clovers produced plenty of food for my cattle, and in return they yielded as much milk and butter as I ever recollect from the same number. I am persuaded that the same satisfactory results would have followed if the same system had been adopted for feeding stock; it was that year my attention was first directed to raising compost heaps from urine. This I now do frequently without the help of any dung from the cattle-stalls; the same occasion called my mind to another matter well worthy every farmer's attention.—I allude to the great superiority of the manure raised in summer soiling to that produced in the stalls during winter. I verily believe the difference is fifty per cent., unless stock are fed in a great measure during winter with artificial food. In an arrangement for making compost heaps from urine, I would recommend a receptacle to be made at the back of the cattle-stalls just outside the building; this should hold about twenty cartloads of mould, or any other matters to be employed; if its situation were a little lower than the cattle-sheds, all the urine would pass into it, and remain there until the mass is completely saturated, which will be sufficient; when the earthy matters are covered over with it, the compost may then be thrown out and the proceeding again renewed. In order to show part of the benefits of this practice, I beg here to observe that the most foul or weedy mould may be used; the action of the urine, if not reduced by water, is so powerful, that wire-worms, the black slug, many other destroying insects, and all vegetables, weeds, &c., when in contact with the urine for a time are deprived of their living functions. The situation for raising this compost should be protected from the weather by a covering similar to a cart-shed; indeed, the deteriorating influences of rain, sun, and arid winds, on all putrescent matters or compost are so serious, that in my humble judgment it would be worth while to have places under cover where these are usually laid down.

I beg to conclude this essay with some observations

made on a former occasion: No amelioration connected with the rural art is of the more lasting importance than correcting the constitutional defects of a soil. The best horticulturists and market gardeners are many of them perhaps, unacquainted with the theory, yet perfectly understand the great results from that practice; and in this particular information they are all of them superior to many practical farmers. How often do we see a stiff soil sterile in a great degree from that cause only; yet in the vicinity of a sandpit and adjoining most bogs there is a considerable breadth of coherent land, which might be made double its present value by judicious and liberal top-dressings of peat, which is also unproductive from causes of a contrary nature. The present poverty of many extensive tracts of land is a manifest exhibition of the want of skill or enterprise of their owners and cultivators.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

MILE END, November, 1840.

In the Southern Cultivator of October 23d, page 106, A Young Farmer asks the following questions: 1st, "If a cow be milked till within three weeks of having a calf, does it diminish her milking capacity in future?" I think not. I have been attending to this subject with more than ordinary care for upwards of thirty years. My chief aim has been to keep my cows at the pail up to the time of calving. In this I have not generally succeeded, owing to the negligence and prejudice of my milk-woman; but by unremitting attention and perseverance, I have accomplished my object most successfully with my old Teezewater Beauty. I have watched her closely during the whole period of gestation, with an eye single to ascertain if it injured the milking qualities of the cow in future, and whether it injured the calf that she was then carrying. In her best days, she milked about six gallons per day of good rich milk, when it was all taken. She was about 13 years old last spring, had a calf in February, and is now giving ten or twelve quarts per day. Two or three months after calving, she was in bad health, consequently did not give as much milk as heretofore, when her calf was young, but we thought it was owing to the state of her health, more than to age, and allowed the calf all of the milk.

All of the secretions decrease with an increase of age, owing in a great degree to the loss of teeth, which necessarily throws the burden upon the stomach, and this gives way sooner or later, depending upon the adaptation of food to the age and condition of the animal. Old animals ought to have the most nutritious and digestible food; it should be well steamed or cooked for them after they loose their teeth, or a large portion will pass off undigested. Children, before teething and old persons, after losing their teeth, consume more food than in middle life, and I apprehend it is so with other animals. The stomach and lower bowels consuming only the finer particles of the food, whilst the coarser portions are rejected. Hence, I infer the reason why children and old people are more subject to Diarrhea. We should perhaps apologize to the "Young Farmer," for this digression, and endeavor to stick more closely to the subject we commenced upon. The quantity and quality of milk depends, at all times, materially upon the quantity and quality of food. For the first six months after calving, there is very little variation under uniform treatment; from six to nine months, there will be some decrease in quantity, and the milker generally relaxes her exertions to empty the udder completely, for the simple plain reason that it is much easier to milk a full distended udder than one that has lost its tenseness—she very willingly quits the stripper, and gives it to the calf or suffers her to go dry. In this way your cow gives less and less, until at the end of nine or ten months, the milk becomes saltish, or dried up. Whenever the milk becomes saltish, change the food—give what she will eat of something more succulent, persevere in having her milked clean, and if the calf will suck, let him tug the udder freely, and you will soon find an increase in quantity, and a change in quality, which may be kept until the day of calving, without injuring the cow or the calf *in utero*. Such, at least, has been the result of my experience, and the only regret with me is that I have not been successful with all my cows, owing entirely, as I believe, to the negligence of my milkers. If your cow is managed in this way, with her first calf, you will have no trouble afterwards, but if she has been suffered to "go dry," at a particular period, you will have considerable difficulty in passing that period, though it can be accom-

* This must be taken with some limitations, for urine contains 90 to 95 per cent. of water; and unmixed dung contains all the salts of urine, besides much mucus and other substances.—W. L. RHAM.

plished by persevering in the course advised. I apprehend the philosophy of the whole matter to be this—for I hold it to be sound doctrine, that there is as much philosophy in knowing how to increase the quantity, and change the quality of the cow's milk, as to build a steam boiler that cannot burst, and the one is just as practicable to my mind as the other. When the cow is impregnated, another set of vessels are brought into action, and as self-preservation is the first law of nature, she points to the embryo in the womb, and directs the fluids from the udder to the womb for the purpose of sustaining the young, and unless you give your cow the quantity and quality of food that will supply the secretion of milk, it must necessarily diminish, in proportion as the growth of the calf increases. But if you will supply your cow with as much good rich food as she can digest, she will continue to yield you good sweet milk, in proportion to the capacity of the system to sustain the action of the udder and uterus at the same time. If your cow continues to milk freely, the calf will be poor when it first comes, unless she has been very well fed. It must be obvious to every one, that the system cannot sustain two such important drains, unless great care is taken to provide liberally with good food. If you will adopt these suggestions and act up to them completely, I will guarantee that you shall have good sweet milk from your cow, the day before she calves, without injuring her or the calf. Our Champion heifer, Nydia, was three years old on the 12th day of September, she had a calf on the 7th of December, it is now 11 months and 11 days old. I measured the milk piffin this morning, and if the milker tells truth, she is milking 10 quarts per day out of three teats, the other teat and the stripings are given to the calf, besides this it gets as much cut oats and cob-meal as it will eat. Nydia has kept fat, grown finely, and has been in calf since last spring. We shall give her good keep and have no fear but she will yield up 9 or 10 quarts of good milk per day until she has another calf. The history of Nydia may not be deemed uninteresting to the Young Farmer, although not exactly embraced by his enquiries.

2d. "I have sometimes heard it said by old ladies, that pumpkins will dry up milk. Is it possible that rich nutritious diet will diminish the yield of milk from the cow to whom it is fed?"

This is not a full quotation, but it is sufficient to give an answer to the enquiry. I have heard this opinion advanced as long as I can recollect, which is about half a century, without heeding it, until a few years since. I am now well convinced that pumpkins will diminish "the quantity of milk in the cow." You may call it "drying up," if you prefer. My attention was directed to this matter, for the express purpose of controverting the idea, and my observations satisfied me that the old ladies were right. I presume that every farmer who has fed his horses freely with pumpkins, will readily admit that his stables were wetter from this food than any other. Observing this effect upon my horses, I examined my cow-stalls and found them deluged with urine; that the pumpkin juice was running off through the kidneys in gallons of water, instead of passing through the udder in the secretion of milk. I mixed them with meal, but did not obtain my object; I then had them well boiled and mixed with meal, which lessened their diuretic effect to a considerable extent, but I was not satisfied that it overcome this tendency altogether. They act upon the kidneys of all animals that eat them in the raw state, in the same manner, and probably to as great a degree, as Watermelons do upon the human family. So I say with the "old ladies, that pumpkins will dry up the cow's milk."

THE KEEPING OF COWS in such a manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides her hay, and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if only kept during the winter in the usual manner; and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

The carrots or roots, at twenty-five cents a bushel, amount to about twenty-two dollars; the addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three hundred days, at four cents a quart, thirty six dollars. It should be remembered, too, that when cows are thus fed with roots they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping.—*Farm. Assn.*

WINTERING TOO MUCH STOCK.—In some seasons many farmers attempt to winter too much stock, and very serious evils result from this injudicious course. When hay is rather scarce and stock plenty and cheap, a great many will attempt to winter as much stock as possible, and sometimes they think it better to buy a few loads of hay than to reduce their stock to correspond with the amount they have.

When a large number of farmers pursue this course, and cold weather commences early, and the winter is severe, there are many buyers of hay and but few venders, and of course it is extremely high; and in the latter part of winter or early in the spring stock is sometimes worth less than in the previous fall.

We have known cases in which animals have been kept till in March, without earning any thing during the season, or being productive in any way, excepting in manure, and then they could not be sold for enough to pay for the fodder they had consumed.

We have known hay so high and stock so low in consequence of many keeping too much stock, that when cattle have been two thirds wintered, one half have been offered for wintering the other half. And in some cases worse than this, many animals have sometimes died for want of food. When a farmer attempts to keep too much stock, he is likely to keep it rather poor, so that he has less profit than he would from a smaller number kept in a good condition. In this way a great evil arises from wintering too much stock in proportion to the fodder provided.

Snow and cold weather commenced early this season, and the time for feeding animals at the barn will doubtless be long, and in many sections of the country hay is already high, for those sections.—Now let every farmer carefully guard against the great error which we have named. Let him attempt to keep no more animals than he can keep well that they may repay him for his expense and trouble.

If a farmer intends to buy hay in order to winter more stock, than he has already provided for, he would better attend to it in season. Most farmers can now determine pretty well how many animals they can winter and if they have too much for their fodder, they would better provide more soon or put a part of their stock into the barrel, or sell at a moderate price rather than purchase hay at an extravagant price to support them, and then perhaps give them so poor a support that there will be from them but a small income, and no profit.

SHELTER ANIMALS FROM STORMS.—All domestic animals should be sheltered from storms, however hardy they may be. Many creatures will endure the severe cold very well, but let them be exposed to rain, or to snow which melts on them, and they will at once draw themselves into as small a compass as possible, and look as though they were reduced 25 per cent in their value.—They suffer severely from moisture in cold weather, and if not properly protected, the consumption of more fodder, and less thrift and disease in the animals will be the sad consequences. Every good farmer will guard against these evils.

In stormy weather cattle should remain out only long enough to drink, and when put into the barn the snow or water should be brushed from them.—Sheep should go out in a yard in winter and be much in the open air, especially when many of them are together, and do not occupy a large space under shelter; but they should have dry jackets.—*Yankee Farmer.*

FODDER FOR CATTLE.—An intelligent farmer in a neighboring town has recently communicated to us the result of an experiment which he has been trying in the preparation of his winter fodder, and which has proved highly satisfactory. He carted his salt hay last summer when about half cured, and as it was placed in the mow, mixed with it about an equal quantity of oat straw. The consequence was, that the hay imparted to the straw a portion of its moisture, while it received from the straw in return an improved flavor. The quantity of fodder was thus very considerably increased, and the cattle eat it with much greater avidity than they do salt hay without the addition of straw.—*Farmer's Gaz.*

Parsnips and Carrots, according to McMahon, should be put up in sand, or otherwise, so as to keep them as dry and as free from frost, as possible. They should be well dried before packing. In this latitude parsnips are frequently suffered to stand in the ground where they grew all winter, and they remain sound and sweet.

HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

RED BEET PIES.—The red beet generally appears on our table in an acid and cold form, as a pickle only; whereas if our female friends would take the matter in hand, we doubt not that it may be prepared in a variety of ways; superior to any garden production which we possess—as it is abundantly and easily cultivated, and kept in a state of perfect freshness during the whole year. By a recent trial it has been found that pies may be made of it, which are equal if not superior to rhubarb. Either from the leaves, the same as rhubarb, or from the root; by cutting it into square pieces—vinegar and sugar, and other spices if liked, can be added to suit any palate, while it possesses the advantage of furnishing us with a delicate and beautiful pie, and which can grace our tables at any season of the year.—*Farmer's Gaz.*

TO HAVE MINCE PIES ANY TIME.—Prepare your meat by boiling and chopping as though it were for immediate use—mix it with a suitable portion of suet, spice and salt; then put it in an earthen pot, pound it down with a pestle, and then cover it with the best of molasses; keep it where it will not freeze, and it will be fit for use any time. My wife has adopted the above course for four or five years past with perfect success; so that we have had mince pies made from meat killed in December as constant in July following as in January, and quite as acceptable.—*Maine Farmer.*

To make Ginger Leaf.—A pint of molasses, a pint of buttermilk, with a teaspoon full of saleratus dissolved in it, four eggs, flour put in till it is about as stiff as for pound cake, add ginger and spices to suite the taste, and cook in a common oven—the cake will be light, cheap, and delightful.—*Agriculturist.*

Jerusalem Artichokes.—They must be neatly peeled, and boiled very gently by the side of the stove, with a little salt in the water; when done, (but not too much, or they will not look well) place them on the dish, and serve with plain butter, or any other sauce you please.

Jerusalem Artichokes, to Fricassee.—Wash and scrape or pare them; boil them in milk and water till they are soft, which will be from a quarter to half an hour. Take them out and stew them a few minutes in the following sauce:—Roll a bit of butter, the size of a walnut, in flour, mix it with half a pint of cream or milk; season it with pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg. They may be served plain boiled with a little melted butter poured over them.

A DURABLE WHITEWASH.—Before putting your lime, which should be unslacked, into the water, saturate the water with muriate of Soda, (common salt.) This will make a whitewash that will not rub off nor crack, and is very lasting.

CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE.—Mix alum and common salt in equal quantities, finely pulverised. Then wet some cotton, large enough to fill the cavity, which cover with the salt and alum and apply it. We have the authority of those who have tested it, to say it will prove a perfect remedy.

TO PREPARE WATER-PROOF BOOTS.—Boots and shoes may be rendered impervious to water by the following composition:—Take 3 oz. spermaceti, and melt it in a pipkin, or other earthen vessel, over a slow fire; add thereto six drachms of Indian rubber, cut into slices, and these will presently dissolve. Then add of tallow, 8 oz.; hog's lard 2 oz.; amber varnish, 4 oz. Mix, and it will be fit for use immediately. The boots or other materials to be treated, are to receive two or three coats, with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result.

TO PURIFY WATER.—If a table-spoonful of finely pulverised alum be sprinkled into a barrel of water, while at the same time the water is stirred briskly, it will precipitate all impure articles. It should be left standing a few hours before using it.

WET FEET.—How often do we see people trampling about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home, sit down by the fireside and permit their feet to dry, without changing either their stockings or shoes.—Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking, and rheumatism and inflammation, which enables the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affection of the throat and lungs; and when such diseases have once taken place, "the house is on fire," danger is not far off: therefore, let us entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.—*Med. Adv.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The President of St. John's College, has received from JAMES SYMINGTON, Esq. of *Madeira*, a box of Minerals for the College Cabinet, containing a suite of volcanic specimens from the *Peak of Teneriffe*, and various interesting *Petrifications*, and *Fossil Shells*, forming altogether, a valuable addition to the collection. The Cabinet has, also, been enriched, lately by a very valuable box of native specimens, from one of the Alumni in *Wisconsin*, and this occasion is taken to request the Alumni, generally, and Gentlemen interested in promoting the science of Geology to contribute well authenticated minerals especially from the adjoining States. The Alumni are requested to spend the evening of the approaching commencement Day, with the President and Faculty, at the College, and the Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this notice.—*Annapolis Republican*.

SYNOPTICAL ALMANAC—1841.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wedn'y	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wedn'y	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN				1	2		JULY				1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
31							AUGUST						
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28							29	30	31				
MA.	1	2	3	4	5	6	SEPT			1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30	31				26	27	28	29	30		
APR.				1	2	3	OCT.					1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY						1	31						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Nv	1	2	3	4	5	6
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
30	31						28	29	30				
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	DEC.			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
27	28	29	30				26	27	28	29	30	31	

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale the following STOCK, viz.

DURHAM:

- 1 BULL, imported, about 5 years old—price \$400.
 1 do out of imported stock, about 2 years old—\$300.
 1 do 5 to 6 years old, \$160.
 1 do 3 years old, \$175.
 1 do 15 months old, \$110.
 1 COW, imported, in calf by an imported bull, 5 years old, \$400.
 1 HEIFER, 15 months old, out of imported stock, \$250.
 1 do 6 months old, do do \$150.
 Several Yearlings, bulls and heifers, \$110.
 Do Spring Calves, do do \$55.
 Pedigrees and other particulars furnished on application to S. Sands.

DEVONS.

- 1 very superior BULL CALF, 5 to 6 months old, \$75.
 Several COWS, 5 to 7 years old, \$75, very fine stock.
 1 COW, a good breeder, 7 years old, \$50.

AYRSHIRES.

- Several very fine BULL CALVES, out of imported stock, 10 to 16 months old, 75 to \$110 each.
 A BULL and 2 COWS, (advertised in another place) will be sold if taken together, the owner not wishing to separate them, at less than cost and charges—less than \$200 a head.

MIXED BREDS.

- 1 7-8 Durham Bull, about 4 years old, \$50—entirely white.
 2 1-2 Durham and 1-2 Devon do, 1 two, the other 3 years old, \$80.
 1 3-4 Durham do, 4 years old last spring, gentle, and works in cart shafts, \$75.
 A half Alderney, qr. Bakewell, qr. Devon, 2 1-2 years old, \$100.
 A yearling HEIFER, out of a full bred Durham cow, by a 3-4 bull of same breed, a fine animal, very low at \$30.
 7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Heifer, not 3 years old, now in calf by a celebrated Durham bull, \$110 deliverable here, or 100 at Harper's Ferry.
 Several bull and heifer Calves, out of good common cows by an Ayrshire Bull, 3 to 5 months old, 15 to \$20 each.
 Several do. do. by Durham bulls, same price and age.
 Do. do. do. do. 2 weeks old, \$10 each.

HUGS.

The breeders in the vicinity of the city having supplied themselves with a number of fine animals as are to be found perhaps in the U. S. I will receive orders for the selection of pigs of the following breeds—

- Black spot d with white Berkshires, 8 weeks old, 20 to \$25 a pr.
 White Berkshires, do do do
 Crows of the Ulster on the B-rshire do do do
 Tu-carora, crows of the Berkshire on the China, \$10 do
 Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 China, all very fine—\$10 per pair.

Irish Grazier—orders will be put on file and supplied as soon as possible—there being but few of this breed and a number of orders on hand, it will be some time before any additional can be filled—but they will be sent in accordance with the old rule, "first come first served."

SHEEP.

- Bakewell and other Sheep, rams and ewes, 30 to 50 dols. each.
 Lambs, 3 to 5 months old, 15 to 20 dols. each.
 A list of Animals for sale will be kept at the office of the American Farmer, corner of Baltimore and North streets, one square south of the Post Office, and the undersigned respectfully invites Farmers, Planters and others, visiting Baltimore, to call on him and he will be happy to render them every assistance in his power in making their selections. Address, post paid, do 30
 S. SANDS, publisher American Farmer.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street. Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
 ap 22, 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

JOHN T. DURING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Elliott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Elliott's Mills, \$25
 Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
 Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
 Threshing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
 Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.
 The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hull-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, bing or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.
 Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hammer, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at
 Chestnut Hill Farm,
 three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate
 PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.
 April 29, 1840—1 y.

A HANDSOME DURHAM BULL,

18 months old, of the very best milking stock, will be sold for 110 dollars—he is a great bargain. Also a 15 16ths Bull of same breed, 5 years old, calves of his getting were much admired at the late exhibition in Delaware, presented by John Barney, esq.—he is a noble animal—price 80 dols. Apply to S. SANDS. ja 6

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

One of the subscribers having recently spent nine days in Albany and its vicinity, has succeeded (by the kind aid of Mr. John Lossing, of that city) in securing some of the best bred Berkshire stock in the State of New York; also that noble and most beautiful animal, the full bred Berkshire boar, FAIRBANK ALBERT, imported in 1839 by Mr. Joseph Berry, an English gentleman, for his own use—bred by C. & W. Bush, Esqrs., Berkshire, England—being the male of the two imported pigs specially noticed by Mr. John Lossing in his communication published in the May No. 7th vol. of the Albany Cultivator—all of which, together with their former stock, except the imported male, are from the stock of Judge Spencer, Mr. Lossing, and Mr. Wells, of Albany, N. Y.

The subscribers, from the attention they purpose to give to the breeding of pigs from their valuable stock, and being determined not to send either runs or culls from their piggery, flatter themselves that they will be able to furnish pigs as well bred and in as fine condition as can be produced from any other piggery in this country.

Having disposed of all their fall pigs, they will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of pure Berkshire pigs, ready for delivery from the 1st of June to the middle of July, 1841. Price at their piggery \$20 per pair; cooped and delivered in the City of Baltimore, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$25 per pair.

Also for half bloods out of good country sows, by Prince Albert. Price at their piggery \$8 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$10 per pair.

All communications post paid will meet with prompt attention according to date. Address THOS. T. GORSUCH
 and EDWD. GORSUCH,
 HENRIETTA, Baltimore Co. Md.

jan. 6. Or SAML. SANDS, office American Farmer.

BERKSHIRE AND IMPROVED ULSTER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Mr. C. N. Bement, and Mr. John Lossing, of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England. Also for improved Ulster Pigs, bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdoch, of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire and Ulster, and the black and white Berkshire Address
 JOHN P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

On hand, ready for delivery, a few pairs of Berkshires, black or white—price \$20 to \$25, according to age. dc 23

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LANDS

On West and South Rivers, Anne Arundel county.

The subscriber intending to close the sales of lands under the will of the late William Steuart, offers at public sale at Butler's tavern on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the two following valuable FARMS.

1st. The MANOR PLANTATION, containing about 513 acres near Mount Zion meeting house, surrounded by the lands of Messrs Henry A. Hall, Jas. Cheston, jr. Benjamin Welch, M'Gill, Owings, and the widow Gott, in one of the most desirable parts of that fertile district known as the West River district.

2d. BEARD'S HABITATION, containing 254 acres, immediately adjoining Davidsonville, a post office 10 miles from Annapolis, on the mail road to Washington. It is distant about 30 miles from Baltimore, but being within an hour's drive of the Annapolis and Elkridge rail road, there is the means of getting to Baltimore with ease in three hours twice every day, and what is more important, there is an opportunity of coming to Baltimore every morning, and of returning in the evening of the same day after transacting business in the city. These farms are well known for their fertility, healthiness and other advantages, such as being well watered and timbered, &c.

Terms will be made known at sale, and a liberal credit will be given to purchasers who give satisfactory security. Should the sale be prevented by the inclemency of the weather, it will take place at Butler's at same hour the next fair day.

de 30 to G. H. STEUART, Esq'r.

Nat. Intel. and Md. Repub. insert weekly till sale.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Army's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, corn-shellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.
 do 9. above Charles st.

AN IMPORTED SPANISH JACK FOR SALE.

This jack was imported from the Island of Minorca, in the U. S. ship Constitution, in 1838; he is between 14½ and 15 hands high, is a dark brown, almost black; he is at present in Fairfax county, Va. but could be brought to this county in a few days, should a purchaser offer. Those of the same importation which have been sold brought \$1500. Any gentleman wanting an animal of this description may not for years have an opportunity of securing one superior to that now offered. The owner will sell him at his fair value, but his object in parting with him is not such as to induce him to sacrifice him. Offers addressed (post paid) to the undersigned will meet prompt attention. SAMUEL SANDS, Ap ply at this office.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
 corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospect of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines, Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arrows, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind, and for various uses. Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage. Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty street. GEORGE PAGE.

FOR SALE.

A red and white Cow, a good, fair milker, and gentle, with a half Ayrshire calf at her side, two weeks old—the owner having more than he wishes to keep through the winter, will sell them for \$95. Ap ply at this office. dc 23.